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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 18, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 87  
Humidity 90 65

September 18, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 84  
Humidity 82 64

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.

Barometer 29.88.

7753 日三初月

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1917.

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### LENS DRENCHED IN GAS.

Germans Given a Taste of Their Own Poison.

London, September 17.  
Lens is literally drenched in Canadian gas, according to Mr. Percival Phillips, the war correspondent. The garrison is forced to live in darkness and torment. The men dare not remove their gas masks for a moment. Fifty tons of gas shells were thrown into one sector in one night, filling the dug-outs and cellars with clouds of poisonous fumes. The prisoners are all suffering badly. An officer who was captured described the feelings of the garrison, saying: "We wish we had the swine who invented gas. We would crucify him." The Canadians are grimly satisfied, as they were the first victims of gas at Ypres.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

Good Work by British Artillery.

London, September 17.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—We successfully raided east of Ephey, in the neighbourhood of the Arras-Duval Railway. South-east of Gavrelle, we destroyed dug-outs, emplacements and dumps. Hostile artillery is active to the east of Ypres.

The Guns in Flanders.

A German official wireless message states:—The artillery duel in Flanders has increased and at several times has been most violent. Drumfire is also intense in the Aisne, Champagne and Verdun regions. The enemy lost eighteen aeroplanes yesterday.

A Futile German Effort.

London, September 17.  
A French communique states:—After a violent bombardment, the Germans attacked our positions in the Apremont forest. Fractions which gained a footing in our advanced elements were driven out and the line re-established.

British Aeroplanes Scatter Enemy Troops.

London, September 17.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy's attempt to raid to the south of Lambeth was repulsed. Our artillery was active in the Ypres sector, while the enemy's was less marked, except to the south of Lens and in the neighbourhood of Niepoort. The enemy's aeroplanes dropped fifty bombs behind our lines yesterday morning, but the damage was slight. Ours dropped 143 bombs on an aerodrome and billets and fired thousands of machine-gun rounds at various targets, scattering 2,000 infantry from a height of a hundred feet. We brought down seven and drove down four enemy machines, while eight of ours are missing.

More French Bombings.

London, September 17.  
A French communique states:—There is very considerable artillery firing on both banks of the Meuse, especially north of Hill 344 and at Ouarville Wood. Aviators dropped fifteen tons of bombs on barracks and munition factories at Stuttgart and Uckeren; on an aerodrome at Colmar, storebuildings at Logelbach, military establishments south of Metz, and railway stations at Thionville and Sarrebourg.

Germany's Shortage of Men.

London, September 18.  
A correspondent of the Temps at the British Front, writing regarding the enemy shortage of effective, declares on incontrovertible proof that the strength of a German Company of infantry in certain sectors varies from forty to sixty men. The shortage is compensated for by additional machine guns.

### THE RUSSIAN REPUBLIC.

Soldiers Impatient at General Sukhomlinoff's Trial.

London, September 17.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that General Kaledine has telegraphed to the Government denying that he is organising a rising, and placing his services at the disposal of the Government. Three hundred soldiers went to the Army and Navy Club, where General Sukhomlinoff is being tried, and demanded that he and his wife should be delivered to them, as the trial was taking too long and they wanted to deal summarily with him. The demand was refused, and the soldiers stated that they would return in three days when, if the trial was not finished, they would finish it. Meanwhile they demanded that General Sukhomlinoff should be placed on common prisoners' fare, and this was granted.

General Kaledine Resigns.

London, September 17.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says it is semi-officially announced that General Kaledine has resigned his position as Hetman of the Don Cossacks.

### KING GEORGE VISITS THE CLYDE.

Interested in New Shipbuilding Devices.

London, September 17.  
His Majesty the King has begun a tour of the great industrial districts of the Clyde. After chatting to a hundred war workers at Greenock Town Hall, His Majesty proceeded to a dockyard and watched a new time-saving system of working ships plates without templates being lifted off the vessels, Scotch lasses acting as "holders on" to the riveters. He was also greatly interested in a machine for punching angles, the first of its kind used in a British shipyard. His Majesty spoke to and shook hands with numerous workers, including a blacksmith aged seventy-nine, who said he had retired but could not remain idle while there was war work to do. His Majesty asked an Australian about his home and family.

### SPLENDID WORK BY NAVAL AIRCRAFT.

London, September 17.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft, on Saturday, bombed enemy shipping between Ostend and Blankenbergh. A large destroyer was hit and sunk, while one, probably two, trawlers were sunk. Our aeroplanes shot down a seaplane in the evening. A patrol engaged an enemy formation of aircraft yesterday morning.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### GERMANY INDICTED.

What the Prussian Autocrats Have Done.

London, September 17.  
Mr. Gerard, in his final chapter of revelations in the Daily Telegraph, makes a scathing indictment of Germany. He says that when he returned to America after living in the centre of the world calamity he felt for the first time the utter horror and uselessness of all the misery the Prussian military autocrats had brought upon the world and what a reckoning there would be for Germany some day when plain people realise the truth, and when they learn what base motives actuated their rulers in condemning a whole generation to war and death. Mr. Gerard asks "Is it not a shame that the world should have been so disturbed that peaceful men were compelled to lie in mud and filth in the depth of a raw winter? Why must the people of Poland die of hunger, not finding dogs enough in the streets of Lemberg, and prisoners of war starve in huts or be working in factories and mines? Why should the honour of ten million dead be inflicted on the world because in the dark, cold northern plains of Germany there exists an autocracy deceiving a great people and poisoning their minds from one generation to another and preaching the virtue and necessity of war? Until that autocracy is either wiped out or made powerless, there can be no peace on earth. The golden dream of conquest was almost accomplished. A little more advance, a few more wagon-loads of ammunition and there would have been no battle of the Marne, no Joffre to hammer back the invading hordes of barbarism."

### SWEDISH NEUTRALITY.

Socialists Demand Change of Government.

London, September 17.  
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says there have been great meetings of Socialists and Liberals, presided over by M. Branting and Professor Edén, the Liberal leader, respectively. Resolutions have been passed strongly protesting against the Conservative Government's conduct in the Luxemburg affair and emphasising the determination of the Swedish people to maintain strict neutrality. The Socialists have demanded a change of Government.

### SERIOUS STRIKE IN ARGENTINA.

London, September 17.

While Argentina is awaiting Germany's explanation of the Luxemburg affair the Government is faced with a serious strike of railwaymen, who have held up troop trains, seized the telegraphs, and blown up a bridge, interrupting the services. The strikers refuse arbitration. The Government has decided energetically to repress sabotage. The cause of the strike is not stated.

### KILLED IN ACTION.

London, September 17.

Lord Robert Manners has been killed in France. [W] for Lord Robert Manners, D.S.O., was the fourth son of the 7th Duke of Rutland. He served in Italy in 1892 and in the South African War. He was Brigade Major, Reserve of Officers, and was 47 years of age.

### THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, September 17.

An Italian official message says:—We repulsed four counter-attacks on the Bainsizza Plateau.

### FRENCH DEPUTY SUSPECTED.

London, September 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the President of the Chamber has instituted an inquiry regarding the actions of the Deputy, M. Turmel, who is suspected of dealings with the enemy. He has requested M. Turmel to explain his possession of one thousand pounds in Swiss bank notes. Investigations have revealed recent sales of thousands of oxen destined for Germany. Further proceedings will be instituted.

### QUEBEC'S MONSTER BRIDGE.

London, September 17.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Quebec, the five thousand-ton span Quebec Bridge has been safely towed into position. The operation of hoisting, lasting thirty hours, is proceeding satisfactorily and is being witnessed by twenty-five thousand people.

### U.S. EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.

London, September 17.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that in order to conserve supplies the Export Board has issued an order practically prohibiting the export of wheat, flour, sugar, butter, cotton lint, iron and steel and many chemical—useless for actual war service.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### AMERICA'S HUGE WAR PREPARATIONS.

London, Sept. 17.

Lord Northcliffe in the "Times," describing America's war preparations, says that after barely five months of preparation the United States has close upon a million and a half soldiers undergoing intensive training. For the upkeep of this force sums of money have been voted which make one's brain reel. For aeroplane construction \$138,000,000 has been appropriated while upon merchant ships which are being built \$227,000,000 is to be spent. In all the war expenditure of the United States already amounts to well over \$1,600,000 a day, and the loans to the Allies amount to another \$2,400,000.

### THE KING VISITS THE CLYDE.

London, Sept. 17.

H.M. the King has started on a four days' visit to the Clyde yards, including a public invitation at Inver Park, Glasgow, where preparations will be made for a hundred thousand spectators.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Pointed Warning by a General.

Petrograd, Sept. 17.  
General Valonoff, commanding on the western front, in an Army Order warns the troops that he is reliably informed that the enemy is intoxicated with his success at Biga and is preparing to break through at Drinsk and Minsk.

It is hoped the proclamation of the republic will clear the air. It is expected that the next step will be the dissolution of the Duma. Preparations are being made in Moscow to accommodate the Government offices in case of necessity.

The cotton planters of Turkestan have decided to grow corn to avert a famine.

It is announced that the Government does not intend to take revengeful measures against General Korniloff, who has been given every facility for his defence.

### The Government's New Task.

Petrograd, Sept. 17.

The Government has issued a strong manifesto announcing the republic in which it says that General Korniloff's revolt has been suppressed, but the state is still threatened by mortal danger. The Government has therefore decided to buttress the shaken fabric of the state by the foundation of a Republic. The first task of the Government will be to re-establish order in the state, to regenerate the fighting capacity of the army with the co-operation of the whole living forces of the country. The Government is confident of a speedy accomplishment of the task.

### MEXICO'S NEUTRALITY.

Mexico City, Sept. 17.

A newspaper publishes Eckhardt's letter and demands his expulsion if the Government wishes to preserve neutrality.

## NOVEL EDUCATION PROPOSALS.

"No Child under 12 to be used for Profit."

There were many novel and interesting proposals in the Education Bill which Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Minister for Education, introduced into the House of Commons recently. In his introductory remarks Mr. Fisher said there was nothing in his proposals to revive ancient reformatories and controversies, and he admitted that the Bill would not enable us to beat the Germans in 1918. Among the Minister's proposals were:—

All the children to receive a full-time education up to 18, or part-time education up to 18.

The half-time system must end with the war.

No child under 12 years to be employed for profit.

With certain exceptions every young person, not under obligation to attend an elementary school, to attend a continuation school for 320 hours in the year as local authorities might decide.

Establishment of nursery schools for children, under five years to be encouraged.

These nursery schools to be, in most cases, open-air schools, which might have a good effect on the health of the children.

Strict regulation of employment out of school hours.

Abolition of 2d. rate-limit for higher education.

Further provision for the inspection of schools not under public control.

Many years must elapse, said Mr. Fisher, before the proposals of the Bill would bear fruit, but it was hoped it would meet the deficiencies revealed by the war, repair the ravages caused by the war, and put a prompt end to the industrial pressure of the child life of the country. The Bill did not interfere with the educational system as based on the Act of 1902, and it left the educational authorities and areas much in the same position as they were in today. The Bill did not cover the whole field of education, as it did not touch the government of the Universities, technical and secondary schools, or training colleges.

Some special means, Mr. Fisher continued, must be found by administrative action, or otherwise, to enable the State to discharge its responsibility towards the children who left school early in order to work in factories and on the land and who had helped towards winning the war. (Hear, hear.)

Regarding the provisions with regard to educational inspection, Mr. Fisher said that

The Bill aimed at improving the organisation of education, giving every child a school life unimpeded up to the age of 14, and at developing the higher forms of education. It aimed, also, at improving the physical condition of the children, consolidating the elementary school grants, and bringing all private institutions into a more convenient arrangement with the national system.

A duty would be imposed upon each authority to plan out its educational system and submit schemes to the Board, and to give them freedom. Education must not be considered as an end in itself, but as a stage in the child's education, and provision would be made for their transference to schools other than elementary at suitable stages.

Referring, amid approving cheers, to the abolition of that most pathetic figure in child-life, the half timer, Mr. Fisher said it would be a convenient time for the abolition when the new mass of labour came back from the war. Half-time had a bad effect on the health of the children.

The novel and main provision in the Bill, Mr. Fisher said, was that with certain exceptions, every young person, no longer under any obligation to attend the elementary schools, should attend such continuation school for a period of 320 hours in the year, as the local authority might decide. It was intended that all should receive a full-time education up to 18, or part-time education up to 18, the part-time employment being taken out of the employers' time and given during the day time.

We had come to a point in our history, said the Minister when we must take long views, and he outlined the idea that after the war the fears of rivalry with Germany would disappear. It was therefore, necessary that the youth of the country should have the best preparation which ingenuity could suggest. The employers of the country, who might question the wisdom of this measure, ought to reflect how the increased success of the nation depended on the character of these employees.

The Bill provided for physical training places in the continuation schools, and extended the power and duties with respect to medical inspection and treatment now enjoyed, or exercised, by the local education authorities.

Regarding the provisions with regard to educational inspection, Mr. Fisher said that

probably in no civilised country in Europe did the Government know so little in the field of education, as in England. The Government were not going to put down private schools, but would have power to obtain information as to the quantity and quality of the education given in these establishments.

Education, said Mr. Fisher, in conclusion, was one of the good things of life and should be more widely shared than had hitherto been the case among the children and young persons of the country. The Government felt also that the life of the rising generation could only be protected against the injurious effects of industrial pressure by a further measure of State compulsion. The compulsion proposed in the Bill would not be a sterilising restriction on wholesome liberty, but an essential condition to a larger and more enlightened freedom. (Cheers.)

A short debate followed in which Mr. Asquith declared that, if the Bill passed, it would mark the greatest advance in education of the people of the country that had been made since 1870. It was a splendid step forward in our slow national awakening. The Bill was, he truly, a war measure as any legislation for the development of the future, and it

## A WAR INCIDENT.

Eighteen Germans Captured by One Man.

Flanders, August 5.—Stories of individual feats of gallantry in the great battle are beginning to gain currency, but it is difficult to make a selection. Here is one story—

A certain battalion runner was returning from the delivery of a message when his eye detected a movement at the mouth of a dog-out. Warily approaching, he came upon a Boche who was just about to descend into the dug-out. Softly unslipping his rifle, the Tommy followed him down. On arriving in the little cavern at the bottom of the ladder he found 17 Germans seated in it, in addition to the man who had acted as his unconscious guide. Whipping his weapon up to the ready, he roared over his shoulder as though to his companions outside, and then fired the Germans. Thinking they were trapped, their hands went up in amission. The daring runner then motioned to them to ascend the ladder, following the last man up. When they were all in the open and saw that no other human being was in sight they began to bolt in all directions. Bellowing fiercely, the runner fired a few shots into the air. The effect was magical. Not only did the running Germans stop, but to a man they returned, and a few minutes later, to the astonishment of all spectators, the indomitable Tommy marched into headquarters escorting one non-commissioned officer and 17 other ranks.

## DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—3.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—3.15 p.m.

Saturday, September 22.

Police Reserve Concert.—Botanic Garden; 9 p.m.

Thursday, September 27.

V.R.C. Annual Aquatic Sports.—First Day.

Friday, September 28.

V.R.C. Annual Aquatic Sports.—Second Day.

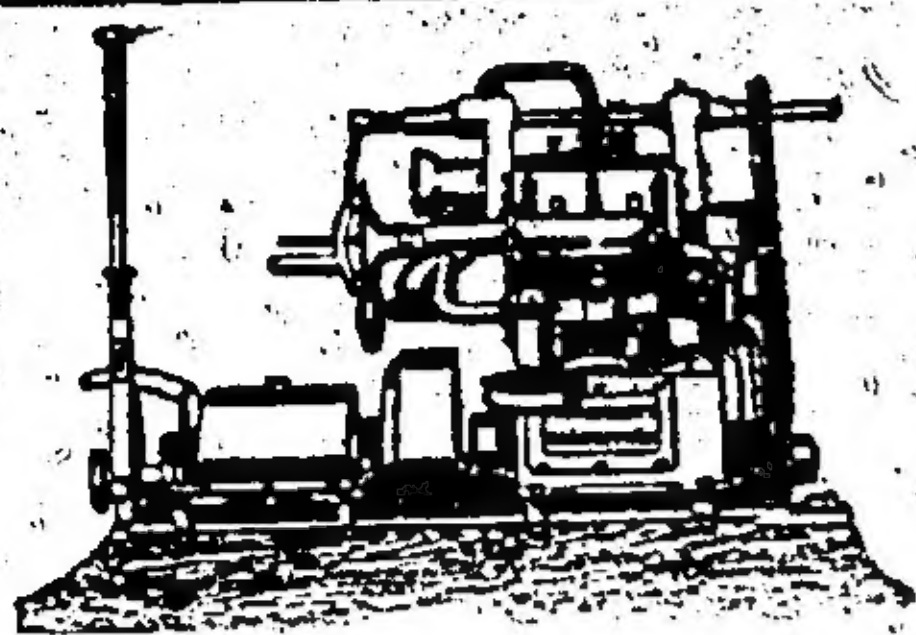
Saturday, September 29.

V.R.C. Annual Aquatic Sports.—Third Day.

Douglas Steamship Co.—Shareholders' meeting; noon.



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Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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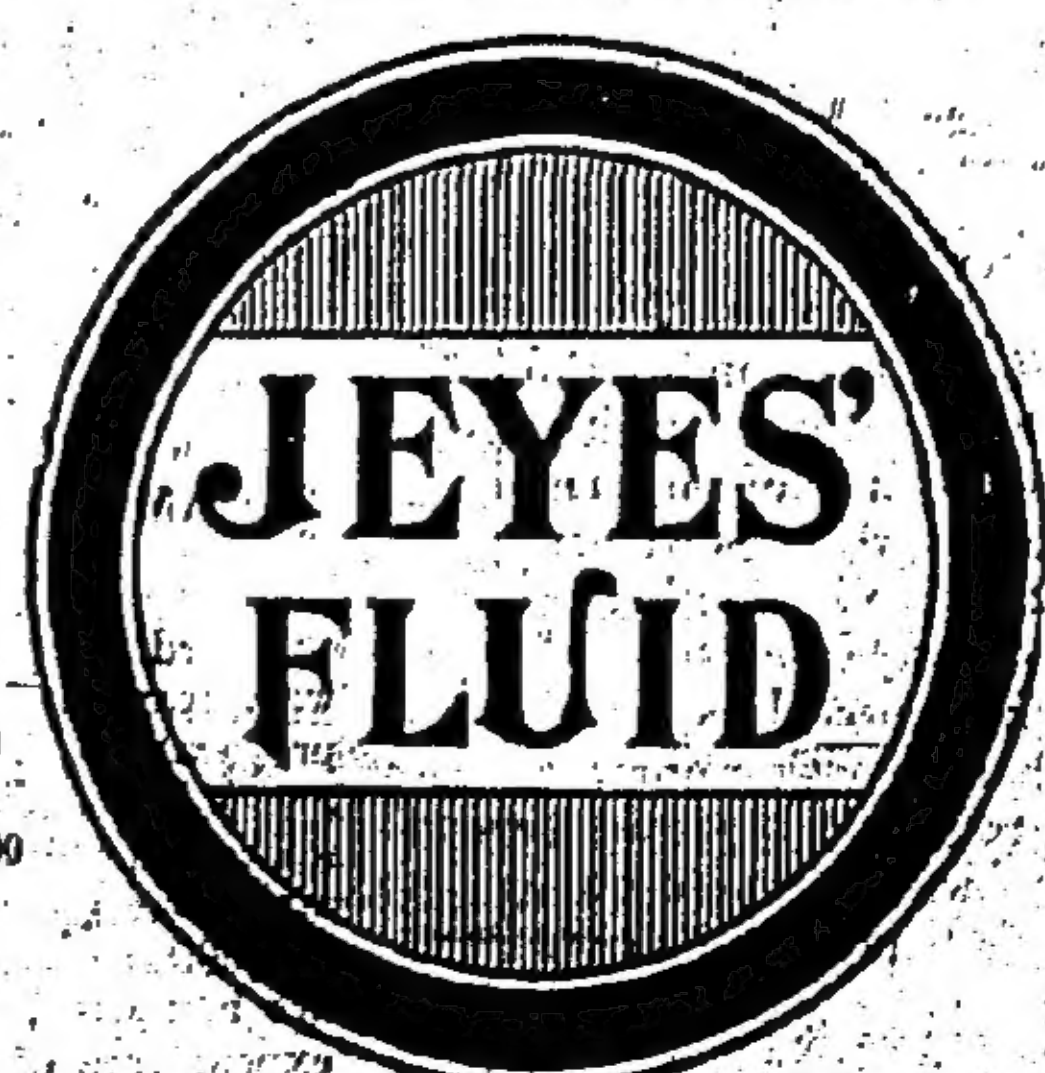
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GENERAL NEWS.

Gifts to an Official.

At the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Lawrence, Louis Prechner, 34, manufacturer, on bail, pleaded guilty to two counts in an indictment charging him with giving a gift to Mr. Wakeford, an official of the Royal Army Clothing Department. Mr. Justice Lawrence fined the defendant \$500. Mr. Travers Humphreys, appearing with Mr. Cecil Whiteley for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said the defendant was managing director of the Parrington Manufacturing and Supply Company (Limited), who had contracts with the Royal Army Clothing Department. Mr. Wakeford was an assistant to the chief investigating officer of the department, and had nothing to do with the giving out of contracts or the inspection of goods. In October the defendant while lunching with Mr. Wakeford gave him \$20. Mr. Wakeford at once reported the matter to the authorities and handed them the money. On another occasion the defendant gave Mr. Wakeford \$25. The matter was again reported and the money handed over to the authorities. In this case the prosecution recognised that the money was not given by the defendant as a bribe. There was no suggestion that it was paid for passing or accepting goods which ought to be rejected. Mr. C. F. Gill, K. O., who, with Mr. Hantley Jenkins, appeared for the defendant, said that no person had been bribed and no work had been done which was not absolutely in accordance with the terms of the contract. Mr. Justice Lawrence said he regarded cases of corruption as extremely grave. This case was an exceptional one, but he wanted it to be thoroughly well understood that even an exceptional case might be punished very seriously. We were now in the throes of the greatest war that had ever been, and this country would be bled white if practices of this sort were to be allowed to prevail.

"Government Ale."

"Governmentale" affluence a pint is now on sale at the licensed houses in London. In using the name "Government Ale" the trade, says the Times may have been actuated by a sense of self-protection, for the beer is not one to arouse enthusiasm. Brewers say that have done their best under the conditions imposed upon them, but they do not claim to have produced a drink which will be unreservedly popular. "Government ale"—or "G.A." as it is likely to become known—will be drunk in the absence of beer of better quality. "Watered Mild" and "Wash" were among the descriptions applied to it by those who sampled a glass on its first appearance, though many working men said that it was "not so bad," or that they had "tasted worse." Whatever the opinion expressed, the beer was being asked for, and a first glass was often followed by a second. The beer is brewed under the provisions of an Order made by Food Controller to permit of an increase in the quantity available for consumption. A question which is sure to be asked is why the brewers cannot produce a really satisfactory light beer. People who are familiar with the light beer of the Continent know that these are palatable and refreshing. It is explained however, that the present reduced gravity ale is not a lager beer at all. Lager beer is produced by a bottom fermentation process, which is quite distinct from the top fermentation process followed in English breweries, and it is impossible to change from one to the other without altering the plant. This of course is impossible, and what the brewers are trying to do is to produce a light beer by a process which does not lead itself to the production of a really satisfactory beverage. The one advantage "G.A." has over the ordinary beer is that of cheapness. The Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society of London have advised license holders to sell the ale at 6d. per pint and 2 1/4d. per half pint. Mild beer at present costs 7d. a pint and bitter beer 10d. to 1s. a pint. Brewers are anxious that the price of 6d. a pint for Government ale shall not be exceeded.



## GENERAL NEWS

**Week-Old War Bread.**  
Mr. Clynes, in reply to a question by Mr. Lewis Bailew, says:—War bread, properly baked and stored, will keep in good condition for a week.—The Times.

**Rev. A. C. Sharpe.**  
The Taiten paper announces the coming departure of the Rev. A. C. Sharpe, Church of England chaplain for Manchuria for about two years, having received a Church appointment in Japan, where he was formerly. This will be a distinct loss to Taiten as it is said no successor is to be appointed immediately.

**Berlin's Potato Supply.**  
The maximum supply of potatoes in Berlin during the first week of July was one pound per person. The burgomaster announced that the hopes of the population for a better potato supply must be considerably disappointed. The number of those applying at the communal kitchen for food increased during the last week of July from 21,000 to 150,000 persons.

**Mr. H. E. Fulford.**  
A correspondent of the P. and T. Times says that Mr. H. E. Fulford, C.M.G. formerly H.B.M.'s Consul-General in Tientsin, has been much benefited in health as the result of his voyage to Australia. The climate of the country enhanced the beneficial results of his sea trip, and he is now as strong as ever he was. Mr. Fulford contemplates visiting China as a tourist at the end of this year.

**Sammy's War Equipment.**  
The appearance of the American soldier in France is undergoing a change. Not only is the helmet to replace his hat in the trenches but he is to have a cap similar to that worn in the British Flying Corps, that will go on his head or into his pocket with equal ease. His well-known poncho is to give way to an adapted form of the cavalry slicker. His overcoat is to be shortened to permit its use in the trenches, and every Sammy is to have a sort of canvas vest lined with flannel. For trench wear cloth puttees will take the place of the popular canvas and leather leggings.

**Killed in Action.**  
We deeply regret to hear (says the N. C. Daily News) that Dr. Swallow, of the Ningpo Methodist Hospital, has received a telegram from the War Office:—"Lieut. L. J. Swallow was killed in action in France." Lieut. Swallow was born in Ningpo, went from there to the Manchester Grammar School, thence to Lincoln College, Oxford, and from there to Lincoln's Inn. He made his home in Manchester, and had been about a year at the Bar, when war was declared. He enlisted in the Grenadiers, was transferred to the 1st North Staffordshire Regt. and had been with them until the day of his death. He was hoping to meet his brother, R. W. Swallow, who left the Peking University about a month ago, and if all has gone well should be in Europe by this time.

**Women Object to Women Inspectors.**  
A singular position has arisen in the Leeds tramway service. The Corporation authorised the appointment of six women to act as ticket inspectors. When they made their appearance the women conductors on cars refused to acknowledge them, being of opinion that they were unnecessary, and that if more inspectors were needed they should have been chosen from old servants on the cars or from the men who have returned from the Army. The women decided to hold a meeting at midnight to consider their plan of campaign, and the men's



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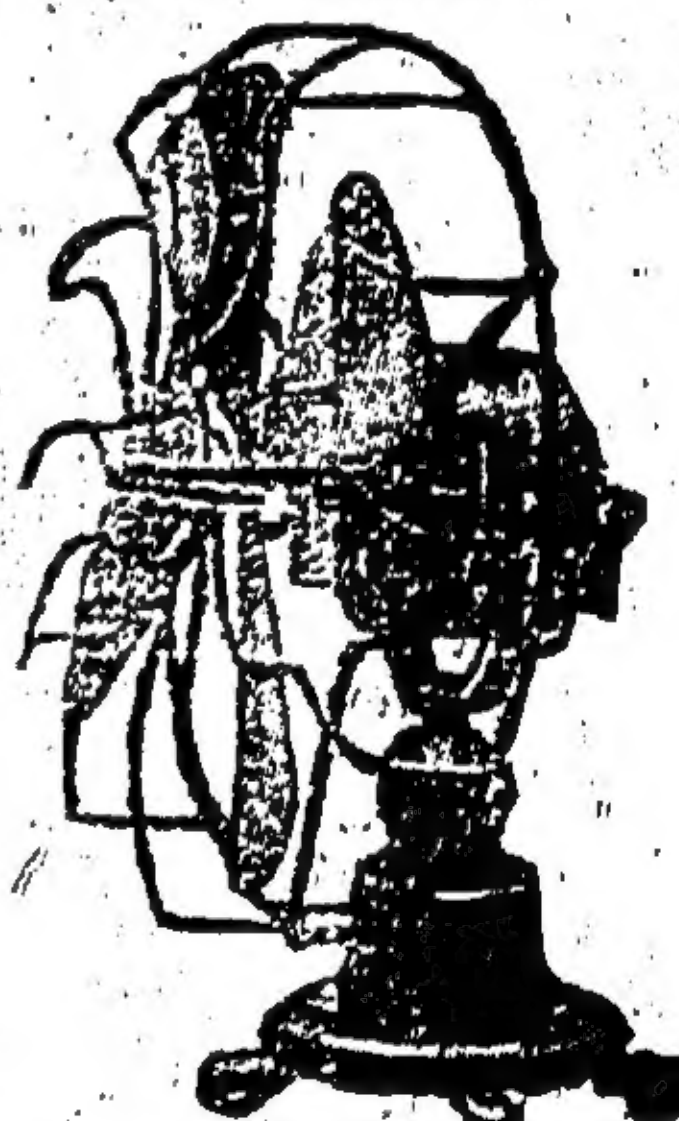
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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1917.

### RUSSIA A REPUBLIC.

Out of the chaos of the past few weeks, Russia, it is officially announced, has emerged a Republic. It is but some six months since the Romanoffs were so unexpectedly and dramatically overthrown. The intervening time has been full of happenings, more or less historically important and all of them deeply significant of the inevitable upheaval caused by the uprooting of a detested Oligarchy and the birth of a new regime that gives promise of a bright future to the people as a whole. The manner in which the Romanoffs were ejected from power left little doubt but that a Republic was certain to be established. It may be that a Monarchical Government might prove to be more suited to Russia's requirements and to the temperament of the people, but, as has been proved, Russia is in no mood meantime to repeat the experiment. For centuries the Romanoffs ruled with an iron hand and with little regard for the welfare of the people who were subject to oppression from the Oligarchy that was all-powerful when it willed to be so. The slightest opposition to the dictates of the authorities was generally met with punishment of a most rigorous kind, political offenders being banished to the remote and often terrible exiles and horrors of Siberia. Time and time again brave men and women, graded to desperation by the hardship of their lot, under the soul grinding rule of Russia's rulers, and, actuated by motives more potent than their will to put them into operation, clashed in vain against the autocracy which the Romanoffs had established as the result of generations of tyrannical sway. Isolated revolts occasionally had a fleeting success, but these short-lived triumphs almost invariably redounded heavily against the hopes of democracy, which scarcely dared raise its voice.

It was, we are of opinion, less a concession to a fear that the spread of democratic institutions were inevitable, even in Russia, than a concession to the enlightened opinion of Europe that the Tsar ultimately and quite unexpectedly announced his intention of establishing a Duma or Parliament in the Russian capital. That the Duma had practically no real power was abundantly evident on many occasions. In fact, it had merely power to obey the behests of the Oligarchy which had set it up and, which could, as was on more than one occasion plainly shown, put it down without much effort and with little fear of the consequences. By the most observant of those who saw the desirability for a complete change in Russia's governmental affairs, it was evident that nothing short of Russia being embroiled in a serious war would bring to her more advanced intellects the opportunity they longed for, and by which they hoped to overturn the all-powerful Romanoff dynasty. It was rightly discerned that the Oligarchy, with its lack of system during peace, would be equally lacking during war, and that it only required a free hand to bring the people into such a parlous condition that a rising of such a general and widespread character would be inevitable. The prediction was well-founded, for almost from the beginning of hostilities the populace were faced with serious economic difficulties, with which, it was soon evident, the Oligarchy either could or would not cope. The many secret societies with which Russia, like every oppressed country, abounded, noting the growing discontent among the people, spread the dissatisfaction among the so-called proletarian and the troops, and with an ease that could only be born of impending disaster a general rising, skillfully organised, wiped out for ever the dynasty that had for so many generations abused its power so tyrannically. It was a complete and well-merited triumph for Democracy, and it was generally believed that this natural conclusion to such an upheaval would be the establishment of a Republic. This conclusion has now become a reality, and Russia to-day stands forth free from the trammels that have impeded her for many weary centuries.

### Sauce for the Goose.

"We wish we had the swine who invented gas; we would crucify him." So speaks a captured German officer, and well he might. Lens, which is still in enemy hands, is literally drenched with Canadian gas, and we are told, and the Germans there are now having a real taste of the poison which they introduced in the early days of the war, and which they fondly hoped would enable them to beat their way through to victory. Two can play at a game like this, and to-day the Germans entrapped in Lens are found cursing those who were inhuman enough to invest warfare with this new and terrible horror. The writer of this note some two years ago saw some hundred "gassed" and torture-stricken British soldiers brought into a French railway station by hospital train; 10-day the memory of their awful sufferings and their agonised groans is revived by the story of what is happening in Lens. But of pity for the Germans one feels none. War is a ghastly business, and it is no use for us to fight in kid gloves while the enemy uses knuckle dusters. The Hans cannot complain if we give them a taste of their own precious medicine. That must be our policy in this war. We must pay the Germans back in their own coin. And when we hit, we must hit hard, for victory will go to the side that can strike the heaviest and the most deadly blows.

### Mr. Gerard's Revelations.

Then Mr. J. W. Gerard, who until recently was Ambassador for the United States at Berlin, there is probably no other person more competent to pass an opinion on Germany's actions immediately previous to and during the war. It is therefore of first rate importance that Mr. Gerard, having since his return to America, retired from the diplomatic service, should be able to give his views on the terrible situation created by the war, unhampered by diplomatic etiquette. In the series of articles which he has been contributing to the London Daily Telegraph he has revealed many matters that hitherto were somewhat veiled in mystery. His conversations with the Kaiser and von Bethmann-Hollweg removed all doubt as to the fact that Germany had for years been planning war on a gigantic scale and that up till the last moment her hopes of conquering France and Russia were based upon the belief which, with Teutonic arrogance, amounted almost to a certainty, that Great Britain would not deem it expedient to intervene. With that idea uppermost in mind, Germany, it is now known beyond the slightest doubt, began the war, beginning it at a time when it looked very much as though serious internal strife were likely to arise in Ireland in consequence of the troubles in Ulster.

### The Hun's Pernicious Environment.

Mr. Gerard, in the final chapter of his revelations, tells of how on his return to the freedom that everywhere permeates America he felt "for the first time the utter horror and uselessness of all the misery the Prussian military autocrats had brought upon the world." This is particularly significant and points to the fact that the masses of the German people, having so long been misguided in an environment in which war and war's supposed virtues and glories were perpetually being extolled, were quite unable to see it as it is seen by free peoples, in all its hideousness, cruelty, oppression, pain and inhumanity. Mr. Gerard predicts that there will be a reckoning in Germany when the people "realise the truth and when they learn what base motives actuated their rulers in condemning a whole generation to war and death." It is devoutly to be hoped that such may be the case—and that at no distant date.

### Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 1, amounted to 65,683 tons and the sales during the period to 48,087 tons.

### DAY BY DAY.

THERE ARE TWO DAYS ABOUT WHICH NOBODY SHOULD WORRY.—YESTERDAY AND TO-MORROW.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the first anniversary of the capture of Florina by the French and Russians.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3.27/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Ill-treating a Sparrow. At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, a Chinese office boy in the employ of Mr. F. C. Jenkin, was charged by Mr. Jenkin with cruelly ill-treating a sparrow. Mr. Jenkin prosecuted and said that the man was amusing himself by letting the bird fly over the verandah and then jerking it back by a piece of string which he had tied to its leg. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$10.

Jumped Overboard. An old man has been conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the effects of an immersion which he subjected himself to yesterday. It appears that the man was coming to Hongkong from Man Tau by the steam launch Hang On, and, when some distance from Hongkong, he threw himself overboard. One of the crew of the launch immediately jumped in after him and held him up until the launch could pick them up.

### V. R. C. Sports.

The annual aquatic sports in connection with the Victoria Recreation Club commences on Thursday, the 27th instant, and will last for three days. A really splendid programme of events has been drawn up, including six events for each of the first two days and seven for the final day. Several championships open to the Colony will be decided. Entries, which should be sent to the Hon. Secretary (Mr. R. O. Wiebel), close on the 24th instant.

### Opium Cleverly Hidden.

Three Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of 184 tins of raw opium. Revenue Officer Wildin stated that yesterday he visited the S-g Hotel, where he saw the three defendants in a room. On the floor were a number of large travelling trunks. One of these was opened and on examination it was found that the sides of all the trunks were lined with opium. The case was remanded.

### Dog Killed by Motor Car.

A motor car driver from a local garage was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with driving his car in a negligent manner and with killing a dog, belonging to a Chinese complainant. Complainant said he did not remember the date. His Worship remarked that he wondered complainant had taken out a summons at all. He did not seem to worry about it. Complainant went on to state that he paid \$150 for two dogs. Defendant said that a military officer was a passenger in the car and he said that if he were required as a witness he would come. The dogs were fighting in the street, and the one that was killed ran underneath his car. The case was adjourned.

### Wigwam Tennis Club.

There was a large attendance of members at the Wigwam Lawn Tennis Club on Saturday, when the last of the series of spoon competitions for the season took place. Some capital sport was provided, and spoons were won by Miss Miller and Mr. Knott (1st) and Miss L. Nave and Mr. J. Harris (2nd). Later the annual meeting of the Club was held, Mr. J. Harris presiding. An alteration was made in the rules to permit of ladies being represented on the Committee, and the following officers were elected:—Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. G. Clark; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. O. G. Gerken; Committee, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Miller, Messrs. J. Harris and Railton, with the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer ex officio. The retiring officers were thanked for their services, especially Mr. A. G. Hewitt as Hon. Secretary and Mr. Gerken for the enthusiasm he had shown in arranging the series of enjoyable spoon competitions.

### KAISER'S NEW MINISTERS.

A Burgomaster made Home Secretary.

Amsterdam, Aug. 3.—The *Cologne Volkszeitung*, which is always well informed, reports this morning as definite the appointment of Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann as German Foreign Minister, and of Dr. von Wallraff, Chief Burgomaster of Cologne, as Imperial State Secretary for Home Affairs. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* also reports the first mentioned appointment as settled.

Von Kuehlmann's nomination is no surprise, though the other appointment is quite unexpected. It was generally believed that the Home Office, where the duties have increased far beyond one man's ability to carry them out, would be split into at least two departments. This may probably yet be done, and Dr. von Wallraff will share his labours with a second Minister, to be appointed.

The two appointments have their interesting features. Neither of the new Ministers is a freighting Junker. The Kaiser's new Foreign Minister, who has held various posts on both sides of the Atlantic, is, of course, well remembered in London, where he was Councillor of the German Embassy for some considerable time before the war.

Forty-four years ago he was born in Constantinople, where his father, Otto Kuehlmann, was director of the Anatolian Railway. In 1908 he married the niece of his predecessor in London, Fräulein Margareta von S. am, the daughter of an immensely wealthy German industrial magnate. She died quite recently in Constantinople.

Von Kuehlmann probably owes not a little of that Imperial favour which he has enjoyed within recent years to an act of personal bravery. When the Kaiser arrived at Tangier on a famous occasion it was too stormy to land, but von Kuehlmann, who for some time had been German representative there, faced the violent storm in a small boat, and reaching his Imperial master's yacht, climbed aboard by means of a rope. This fact greatly pleased the Kaiser.

Von Kuehlmann had a finger in the Tangier pie to a much greater extent than is generally supposed. In German political circles, shortly after the Tangier melodrama, it was declared that the Kaiser, received at Lisbon, on his way to Tangier, such information, mainly as to the probable effect of his contemplated action, that the visit was on the point of being abandoned. Von Kuehlmann got wind of this, and took upon himself to send a dispatch to the Kaiser giving his views, and to call the strings violently in Berlin. The result was that the Kaiser's spirits and courage revived, and the Tangier visit was added to the sensational acts of William the Second.

The appointment will certainly not please the Junkers. Only a couple of days ago, Count Reventlow, in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* fell upon him with those adage-hammer blows generally reserved for Schleiermann and the Entente statesmen. The Count charged him with being out of sympathy with German ideals and with harbouring pro-English notions even now. Before the war, the Count said, von Kuehlmann was one of the greatest and most active advocates of a understanding with England, of a policy of "German world politics without war," and that he is still an opponent of unlimited submarine warfare.

Popular in pre-war London society, he was certainly a "brilliant second" to Prince von Lichnowsky in his endeavours to keep England out of the war. In the early part of the 1914 crisis he was absent from London, and he has been known to boast that had he been in England, England would not have entered the war. He urged the influential Bavarian Press at the time not to attack England, so sure was he of our neutrality.

What the new Foreign Minister's attitude will be remains to be seen. If some of his acts in Constantinople and in Holland, where he was for some time Minister,

### JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

Congratulations to the Hongkong Constitutional Reform Association on the continued evidence of its feverish activity.

"Coal Retailers Ask Fair Play," says a heading in an American paper.—In Hongkong it's the consumers who have the grouse.

Another U.S. heading:—"War Pats Yeggs calling on Blink." Which, being interpreted, meaneth that burglars are less in evidence now than in pre-war times.

Our educated comp. is possessed of the real war spirit. For "Heavy gunnery" one day last week he viciously set up "Heavy Germany!"

Members of the Defence Corps have to serve on juries when called up. We presume that, as in the case of the night guards, they are overwhelmingly delighted at the announcement.

We read that a number of scene-painters will accompany the American Army to France. In their odd moments they might try their hand at touching up the German soldier's reputation a bit; it's pretty badly painted at present.

"There will be a special arrangement for reserved seats on the grass," says a contemporary in announcing the forthcoming Police Reserve concert.—It may sound selfish, but we shall do our utmost to get hold of a comfy chair.

What's in a name? Nothing apparently, for to-day the case is reported of an aged Chinese who jumped overboard while travelling on the steam launch *Hang On*. That's just what he didn't do.

Our evening contemporary of Friday last:—"To-day's pleasant breeze and good weather are due to the first taste of the North-East Monsoon." Next day:—"The present weather must not be taken to indicate the setting in of the North-West monsoon, but is due rather to a depression over Tonkin."—Now we know all about it.

Cable "conundrums."—We almost feel like offering a prize for a solution of "the Nitzapepau-kebayar line" (contained in a Russian message concerning the Russian Front). We made it "Nitzapepau-kebayar"; one contemporary had a shot at "Nitzapepau-kebayar"; and yet another chanced its arm on "Nitzapepau-kebayar." We suppose you pay your money and take your choice.

### To War Workers.

Mrs. S. E. Green, who has been absent from the Colony, will be returning shortly and will be glad to receive any communications, etc. from the workers of "Our Little Bit Society" after Saturday, 22nd instant.

are any indication, he has the makings of as good a reactionary as even Count Reventlow.

Dr. von Wallraff is probably one of the most efficient chief burgomasters in Germany. For a long time he has held that position in his native Cologne, which he has been largely instrumental in making into Germany's model city. A highly capable official, belonging to one of the most prominent Rhineland families, he is a great personal friend of the Kaiser and a member of the Prussian Upper House, where he sits with the Centre or Catholic party.

Before the war he was a strong advocate of better relations between England and Germany, and organised numerous reciprocal visits of the leading trades and professions. He headed one of those deputations to London on the eve of the war. He has done a tremendous amount of work to advance the industrial status of the Rhineland, and has carried through many social schemes in his city, which have made it famous throughout the world. He has taken no great part in politics, but is known to be decidedly with the holding out party.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

At the Boundary Commission inquiry at Westminster City Hall it was stated that Buckingham Palace was situated in two parishes, that of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and that of St. George, Hanover Square, the boundary crossing the site of the building. The origin of this curious circumstance goes back to very ancient times, when the eastern boundary of the manor of Ebury was the stream variously known as the Ay Brook, the Tyburn, and the King's Scholars' Pond Sower, which ran from Hampstead through Mayfair and across the site of Buckingham Palace into the Thames at Millbank.

When the parish of St. George's was carved out of the great parish of St. Martin's, in the eighteenth century, the manor of Ebury was one of its constituent parts, and its boundary thus became part of the parish boundary. The old mansion which preceded Buckingham Palace stood on the bank of this stream, which was subsequently diverted, and eventually covered "in" as the King's Scholars' Pond Sower. The duality of situation is likely to be perpetuated in the matter of Parliamentary representation, for the portion of the Palace in St. George's parish will be, it is proposed, in the Parliamentary division of that name and the remainder in the Abbey division.

A picturesque and amusing story went the round of the Press a few weeks ago, stating how Mr. Munro, Secretary for Scotland, had been arrested at Inverness for travelling in a prohibited area without a passport. He was detained by an armed guard for half an hour—so the story went—and then succeeded in establishing his identity. The point of the story was that Mr. Munro is the authority for issuing passports in Scotland. As a matter of fact, Mr. Munro was not arrested nor placed under an armed guard. He arrived at Inverness station, and knew that he could not leave without permission of the commanding officer. This officer was at a local hotel. He was immediately sent for, and Mr. Munro's freedom of movement was not restricted for more than five minutes.

When the car left the terminus a very stout lady, clad in muslin, was hanging on to a strap for dear life. A very small soldier who was wedged in on the seat struggled to his feet, and in quite the old-world manner offered his seat to the ample lady. Smilingly she thanked him, and then, looking rather bewildered, said: "Thanks so much! But where did you get up from?"

There are about 17,000 persons in Ireland to whom the ban on English imposed by the Gaelic League will be no hardship, for they can speak nothing but Irish. John Ball has, in an uncompromising sense, these "unspeakable" sons and daughters, not only in his other island, but elsewhere in the United Kingdom. Wales has upwards of 190,000 sons, and daughters, big and little, who cannot pronounce a sentence in English, and on Scotland over 18,000 are dumb in every speech but Gaelic. One of these, in or was, a few years ago, in the Isle of Arran. One expected to hear a name romantically unlike our own, but it was plain John Brown.

Not many men find entrance to the House of Commons nowadays at twenty-two, as does Lord Stanley, but in the good old times not a few became members whilst in their teens. Minors have always been excluded by statute, but in the reign of James I. no less than 40 sat in Parliament; several of them under 17. In the debate on Orléans's impeachment in 1687 one of the speakers was Lord Torrington, aged 14. These infant members were nothing if not precocious, and when someone urged that Lord Falkland was too young to sit in Parliament, as he had not yet seen his wild oats, the young nobleman replied that he could imagine no more suitable place for sowing them than the House of Commons, where there were so many good seeds to pick them up.



## OUR MERCHANT FLEET.

Prodigious Work of British  
Marine.

After three years of war, and in spite of the piracy of German U boats, whether normal or "intensive," the United Kingdom still possesses over 15 million tons of ocean-going shipping, says the *Daily Chronicle* of August 4.

That is the salient fact of an examination of some figures dealing with the mercantile marine and the multifarious duties in which it is engaged. They come from a source which may be regarded as wholly reliable.

Before the war the ocean-going vessels on the United Kingdom register represented between 17 and 18 million tons, but of these about 2,400,000 tons were engaged abroad. Fifty per cent. of these ships have been brought home to supply our urgent needs. As regards home service, the position may be put thus:

	July 1914.	July 1917.
In import trade...	15,000,000	7,500,000
On war service...	nil	6,500,000

Total 15,000,000 14,000,000  
A further million tons of the total is being used on war service on the out journey, but is available for imports.

Some of the speediest and most efficient vessels are auxiliary cruisers; others are floating hospitals. Many are transports. A whole fleet is engaged in taking coal and oil and supplies to the Navy; a very substantial number is assigned to the Allies for the carriage of munitions and essential foodstuffs, and there is the constant carriage of supplies to our armies at the various fronts.

With the exception of a few vessels engaged in distant waters on work which is vital to British Colonies and of vessels chartered to France and Italy, the British Government has requisitioned about 97 per cent. of the ocean-going tramps on the register. All British liners have been requisitioned, and in both cases the owners receive hire at Government rates, and the profits derived from private freight go to the Government, and not to the shipowner. Moreover, the coastal traffic of the Kingdom is being subjected to a searching review for the purpose of withdrawing vessels which can be utilised for ocean-going work, and of bringing about a limitation of rates wherever possible.

One of the results of these measures is that at present the current market value of neutral ships is double that of British ships.

The effect of the derangement of shipping on last year's trade compared with pre-war conditions may be thus summarised:

Before the war we were importing at the rate of about 58,000,000 tons a year. In 1916 our imports fell to about 43,000,000 tons, and in the present year it will be considerably less. Of the 58,000,000 tons foodstuffs were rather less than a quarter. The rest was practically all employed or consumed in promoting the industries and commerce of peace. In 1916, however, two-thirds of all our supplies from overseas consisted of foodstuffs, munitions of war, and the material for the manufacture of munitions, leaving only one-third (of a greatly reduced total) for productive industries.

An examination of the value of our imports yields equally significant results:

In 1913 our total imports were valued at 789 millions sterling, of which about 94 millions came from the countries with which we are now at war. In 1916 our imports were valued at 949 millions sterling. The great rise in prices accounts for a large part of the phenomenon of an increase in value with a decline in bulk, but on the best estimate that can be made, it would appear that if in 1916 we had imported the 43 million tons of goods which we obtained from the same countries, and in the same proportions as we imported before the war, they would have cost us rather less than 800 million pounds. We paid, therefore, in the year 1916, 150 million

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

## A WORTHY APPEAL.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]  
The Queen's Hospital, For Sailors and Soldiers Suffering From Facial and Jaw Injuries, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W. 1.  
July 25, 1917.

Sir,—May we earnestly appeal to the generosity of the public for donations in support of this new Hospital and Training School, established (with the gracious approval of Her Majesty the Queen and with the consent of the Directors General of the Navy and Army Medical Services), at Froggall, Sidcup, Kent, for the treatment of many of our most grievously wounded men?

This model institution, with its Plastic and Dental Operating Theatres, erected and equipped on the most scientific principles, will fulfil a great need. The chief among its objects being to remove acute cases of facial and jaw injuries from the atmosphere of crowded Hospitals into fresh country air, and delightful surroundings, and so give these terrible wounds every chance to heal more rapidly after the frequent operations which are necessary; also to provide cheerful outdoor occupation for the men, who frequently have to remain under treatment for eighteen months to two years, and who suffer so acutely from mental depression. Many of the cases are beyond description.

Liberal grants have been made by the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John and the National Relief Fund towards the cost of building, but a large sum is still required to complete and equip the Hospital and workshop, and to provide for their upkeep. Donations should be sent addressed to C.H. Kenderdine Esq., Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W. 1, marked "The Queen's Hospital." Cheques should be crossed "Lloyds Bank."

Yours obediently,

FRANCE F.M. CLARENDON,  
CORLIANDS RODNEY,  
RUSKIMOND CORREY,  
HEATA HARRISON,  
HUGH W. DRUMMOND,  
WALTER PEACOCK,  
GEO. J. WARDLE.

## UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Award of Scholarships and Cash Prizes.

The Senate has approved of the following awards on the results of the Matriculation Examination held in July, 1917:

King Edward VII Scholarship.—Lim Keng Sim, Penang Free School; Cheah Keng Sang, Penang Free School.

President's Scholarship.—Tsai Pao He, Westminster College, Amoy.

Canton Government Scholarships.—Wong Kwok In, Queen's College, Hongkong; Shin Lok Sang, Queen's College, Hongkong; Teoi Teng Ming, St. Stephen's College, Hongkong.

Cash Prizes of \$100 each.—Lim Keng Sim; Penang Free School; Cheah Keng Sang, Penang Free School; Foo Keat Kheng, Penang Free School; Liu Wa Po, Diocesan School, Hongkong; Phoon Seck Foo, Raffles Institution, Singapore, who were placed respectively 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th in order of merit on the Matriculation list. (The third place was obtained by the late Mr. Cheah Teik-hong of the Penang Free School.)

pounds more than our imports would have cost us if we had continued to buy the same class of commodities and from the same sources as before the war.

We have therefore not only sacrificed, ruthlessly, the needs of industry and commerce; we have in addition paid a far higher price for the unproductive material of war which circumstances have compelled us to substitute.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

## Service Board.

All units will attend before this Board at Headquarters Club at any time between 5 and 6 p.m. on the dates mentioned. Members may attend in uniform, but must produce armlets. Men on patrol duty must attend the Board at its next sitting after the date of their patrol. Medical exemptions and men on leave (if in the Colony) must attend. Company, Platoon and Section Commanders will attend in uniform with their respective units.

Monday, Sept. 24.—No. 3 Platoon.

Tuesday, Sept. 25.—No. 4 Platoon.

Wednesday, Sept. 26.—No. 1 Platoon.

Thursday, Sept. 27.—No. 2 Platoon.

Friday, Sept. 28.—Mounted Police, Buglers & Drummers and Maxim Gunners.

Monday, Oct. 1.—No. 7 Platoon.

Tuesday, Oct. 2.—No. 8 Platoon.

Wednesday, Oct. 3.—Ambulance.

Thursday, Oct. 4.—No. 5 Platoon.

Friday, Oct. 5.—No. 6 Platoon.

Monday, Oct. 8.—Band & Orchestra.

Tuesday, Oct. 9.—Staff & Company Commanders.

## No. 2 Section.

For information, the following officers perform the following duties:—

Staff Inspector Fothergill.—Police School and Emergency Calls.

Company Sergt. Major Wilke.—Warning Officer for Land and Water Police.

Crown Sergt. Goodwin.—Section Commander.

## D.S.P.'s Secretary.

Mr. Gerrard is appointed Secretary to the D.S.P. (R.) as from September 15, 1917.

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of September 17 as follows:—

Dr. Sun and his staff have at last moved into the Canton Cement Works buildings, as the headquarters of the Generalissimo. All the surrounding walls have been pierced with many holes, and parapets are being erected for defence purposes, while the cruisers Fei Ying and Mo Fang are keeping guard on the side in front of the river.

Li Fock-lun, the commander of troops in Hensin, has refused the appointment as Commander of the Bodyguard of the Generalissimo.

On a report that the Northern troops in Hunan are gradually being dispatched to stations in Wingchow and Hanchow, which are near to the boundary of Kwangtung, Luk Wing-tung has ordered the Kwangtung Authority to send an army toward Wingchow to see that strategic positions are not seized.

It is reported that on hearing that he will not be officially received by the various Consuls, Dr. Sun has given up his intention of calling on foreign officials.

The Japanese Consul on the Shamoen has sent an official letter to thank the Authority and the commander at Khabade (a place near Swatow) for having rescued 14 Japanese fishermen off Formosa during the recent typhoon.

The Government has granted the privilege to a certain merchant of selling 'opium habit remedial pills' for a term of six years. The merchant is to pay a certain sum to the Government.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—GALESEND.  
169 The Peak. Apply C.H. Gale, P. W. Dept.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage  
and

the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK  
is  
SAFE MILK.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB

THE ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS will be held on THURSDAY 27th, FRIDAY 28th and SATURDAY 29th September.

Entrance fee: Civilians 50 cents each event except 12, 17 and 18. Soldiers and Sailors half-price. Entries close on Monday the 24th September, 1917.

Entries will not be accepted unless accompanied by entrance fees.

Competitors who have not competed before at the V.R.C. must attend at the Club any TUESDAY or FRIDAY for times to be taken.

## R. C. WITCHELL.

Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1917.

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

## IN THE MATTER of the

British Traders Insurance Company Limited

and

IN THE MATTER of the Companies Ordinances

1911 and 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition was on the 5th day of September, 1917, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 19th day of July, 1917, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 16th day of August, 1917, and which Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as 'shown in the print signed 'for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting.'"

AND notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before his honour Sir William Rees-Davies, the Chief Justice, on Wednesday the 24th day of October, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditor, Policy Holder, or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinances should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his Counsel, for the purpose, and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned, the Company's Solicitors, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 10th day of Sept. 1917.

DEACON LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,

1, Des Vœux Road Central,

Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Company.

## KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY the 26th inst., at 5.30 P.M.

(Signed) E. F. GREEN,  
Hon. Secretary.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## KONINKLYKE PAKET-VAART. MAATSCHAPPY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

"s" JACOB

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 7th September, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on the 22nd September, 1917, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1917.

NEARLY FINISHED.  
DOLLAR DIRECTORY

On Sale in Few Days.



## SAKURA BEER



## SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

## B.V.D. COAT CUT UNDERVESTS. KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS. UNION SUITS. PYJAMAS.

Nature has created two unfailing agents of coolness to offset summer heat,—wind and wave. The ingenuity of man has evolved the third—B.V.D. Put it on, and you're more comfortable and competent for anything on the day's state from work to play.

## MACKINTOSH

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Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES Vœux Road.

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

## Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

## TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPECIAL HIGH-CLASS GREY

## FLANNELS

which, on account of the

HIGH EXCHANGE

have been marked very low.

COAT AND TROUSERS \$30.00 TO \$35.00

— TROUSERS \$12.00 TO \$15.00 —

GUARANTEED MATERIALS, CUT AND FIT.

## COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS  
LATEST MODELS

JUST RECEIVED

PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP.

BASED ON Present HIGH EXCHANGE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

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## THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV"  
Scotch Whisky.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.  
EDINBURGH.

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GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

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WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS—  
LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
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SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

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COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare  
and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports  
for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York  
at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,  
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.



**QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC**  
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.  
**EMPERESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.**

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.  
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.  
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.  
Lry—Ginnyman—Veranda Cafe.

**EMPERESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.**

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.  
Two Power Speed Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.  
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All Steamers call at  
Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection  
with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and  
the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports  
and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to  
Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW,  
General Agent, Passenger Department,  
Hong Kong

J. H. WALLACE,  
General Agent,  
Hong Kong

TELEPHONE 42.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for  
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a  
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

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JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach  
the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.  
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,

or to BEISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

## MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE  
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—  
EXILE GARAGE,  
TEL. No. 1063.  
DE VORUX ROAD.

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## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C.	Shinaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500	
& SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama...	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 20th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Fushimi Maru Capt. Iritawa T. 21,000	TUES, 25th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Mirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000	TUES, 25th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Kaga Maru T. 12,500	SATUR, 10th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Kaga Maru T. 12,500	SATUR, 10th Oct., at 11 a.m.
Kobe	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,500	SUN, 23rd Sept., at 11 a.m.
Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Goto T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.  
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai,  
Kobe, Yokohama, San  
Francisco, Panama and  
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Wireless Telegraphy.  
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

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B. MORI, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailing from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
PERSIA MARU	3,000	
KOREA MARU	18,000	
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	
TEIKO MARU	22,000	
NIPPON MARU	11,000	
SHINYO MARU	22,000	

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" will call at Shanghai.

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ.

BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.
ARYO MARU	12,500
KIYO MARU	17,500
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific  
Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to

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Monthly Service between

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

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Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

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For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED

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## SHIPPING

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	20th Sept. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	22nd Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	23rd Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	25th Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent  
Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in  
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SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and  
Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between  
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of  
Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are  
Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment  
at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong September 18, 1917.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between  
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
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Tjimanok		25th Sept.	7th Oct.	Shanghai

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

Safety Device for Steering Gear.

It is a surprising fact that the most important orders given aboard ship, namely, navigating orders from the officers of the watch to the quartermaster or helmsman, are given orally. That mistakes are made is partly due to extreme weather conditions, mistaken orders, and last, but not least, "The Human Element" is readily admitted by officers of long experience. Clay's Patent Safety Device was recently on view at the Liverpool News Room, when its working was thoroughly explained to those interested in the safe navigation of ships. By means of a most simple, mechanical contrivance the orders from the officers are transmitted by means of an indicator to the quartermaster or helmsman, by whom the wheel can only be moved in the direction ordered. This apparatus is remarkably simple, effective, and cheap, and at the same time absolutely reliable.

Missing Ships.

No doubt, says the "Journal of Commerce," a great deal of perplexity exists in the minds of many owners just now as to which body of underwriters will be liable in the event of a missing vessel, especially so when the vessel is said to be in the danger zone. Will the loss fall on the ordinary marine underwriter or on the war risk underwriter, i.e., the Club and/or the Government War Risk Office Bureau? In order to arrive at an agreement on this important matter, and with a desire to put the owners in funds, a conference of interested parties has taken place, and it is hoped an agreement will be arrived at so that should such circumstance arise the difficulty will be settled by referring this matter to specially selected arbitrators. The Government are naturally largely involved, and we have reason for belief that such a movement is greatly encouraged by the officials. The advantage of such a scheme is obvious, and will, we feel sure, be welcomed by the owners and all concerned. It is, of course, assumed that in an arrangement of this description the arbitrator will be in possession of information disclosed privately by the Admiralty, to which, perhaps, it might not be in the national interests to give to the public, and again provision will be made for re-opening the case should subsequent news come to light.

Allies on British Ships.

Considerable surprise was expressed by the Liverpool Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Stuart Deacon, at the Liverpool Police Court recently, at the case with which aliens can get aboard British ships, and his Worship took a very serious view of the matter. Constantine Carida, a Greek, and a boarding-house keeper in Liverpool, was charged with stealing a quantity of sugar, the property of the International Mercantile Marine Steamship Company, from the Huskisson Dock. Carida was seen leaving the dock gate with an overcoat on his arm, which appeared to be bulky, and on being questioned he said he had some sugar. A search revealed two packets containing about five pounds in weight, and his explanation was that he had been given the sugar by some firemen on board one of the ships in the dock. Evidence was given to the effect that the prisoner was not a member of the crew, and had no right to be on the ship at all. The gangway was rigidly guarded, and how he got on board was somewhat of a mystery. Prisoner stated that he had been 46 years in Liverpool, and had been on board the ship in question to "see some friends, and a fireman had given him the sugar. He did not know the name of the man. The Stipendiary.—You had no right on this ship at all. The case had better be reported to the aliens' authorities. What right has a Greek on a British ship? How do you say you got this sugar? A fireman gave it me. I do not know his name.—You know perfectly well a fireman had no right to give you the sugar?—It was my fault in receiving it. I have been 46 years in Liverpool, sir.—The Stipendiary.—This man had better be reported. I do not know where he is. It seems to me a serious thing that a man of foreign nationality should be able to walk about a ship in the docks in this way, particularly under the circumstances mentioned. I take a very serious view of the matter, and you will be reminded to the day in order that the Chief Constable may be recommended to take







## GERMAN FOOD SHORTAGE.

Remarkable Enemy Newspaper Comments.

A recent statement of Germany's War Feeding Office regarding the bread and potato supply has caused a very disagreeable impression throughout Germany, which is generally reflected in the Socialist papers such as *Vorwärts* and the *Leipziger Volkszeitung*, which openly and frankly admit the seriousness of the situation (writes the Amsterdam correspondent of the *Morning Post*). Moreover, the fact is emphasised that a few months ago it was asserted that the quantities of potatoes were sufficient to guarantee rations until the new harvest; whilst it is now officially stated that there is a great lack of potatoes. In this connection the organisation of food distribution is violently attacked again.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* also complains of lack of organisation, and points out that in view of the present circumstances there is no escape from further limitation, although it may be somewhat mitigated by an increase of bread rations and of vegetables.

The *Dresdner Nachrichten* contains a very pessimistic article regarding the present situation. It says:

Continually in the field greater and more serious war problems must be solved and continually new and more powerful assaults of the enemy must be resisted. At home it cannot be concealed that during the months immediately before the new harvest the position will be particularly difficult, even if we succeed in obtaining larger supplies from friendly and neutral countries, and we should be prepared to endure still further limitations in the supply of food, which is scarce enough already. It is a patriotic duty to accept quietly and to bear with dignity this necessity should it come. What would it help to waste time on complaints and reproaches? Bitter necessity will not be averted nor even mitigated by such action, whereas every interruption of war work behind the front must have fatal consequences. In the theatre of war there may be an important decision on any day. In the gigantic struggle for victory the country is rightly fighting as an army in the field. Every German must convince himself of this by studying the fight for Flanders and by remembering that a million kilograms of explosives, as reported by the English papers, have been used in the Wytschaete and Ypres sectors in order to prepare for the attempt to break through the most advanced of the German positions. This example makes clear what silent and assiduous production behind the front means; and more and more it becomes certain that that production will affect the decision. Apparently in England, too, having regard to the increasing success of the German submarine war, this view has become predominant.

The *Dresdner Nachrichten* proceeds to point out England's sacrifices, and admits that the resolute attitude of the British nation is an indisputable fact, which is hardly likely to be altered unless "in the course of a few months the food difficulties in England have again become menacing, as we may assume in view of certain signs and calculations, that they will." The determination of Germany's enemies leads the paper to make a strong appeal to the German nation to hold out. This article was written, it should be noted, before the official statement with regard to the bread and potato supply was published.

Dr. Schmidt, publisher of the *Conservative Politisch-Anthropologische Monatschrift* asks why all those who hope to come to an agreement with "devilish" England should not be exposed to the rage of the people, trampled on as one tramples on poisonous reptiles, and exhibited as a public warning to the people. He also threatens those who support the peace terms advocated by Herr Scheidemann with the fury of the people, who, he says, will lynch them. In conclusion, writing with

reference to the possibility of revolution, Herr Schmidt says: "Some machine-guns in the hands of determined and reliable men—and such men are still among us—will be sufficient easily to disperse the largest crowds of people should they assemble in big cities."

## SIR W. ROBERTSON AND THE WAR.

A Test of Racial Quality.

Through the courtesy of the *New York Times* Reuter's Agency is enabled to publish the main parts of an interview which a correspondent of that paper had with General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, whom he describes as a stubborn, good-natured man, firm as a rock, true as steel, passing himself off as an average man, admirably personating the nation with its doggedness, good humour, quiet confidence, and common sense.

The correspondent asked for the opinion upon the present stage of the war of an honest soldier. What was the military truth?

"Sir William Robertson replied that the question was one which no soldier could answer. The war was a struggle of nations, and from that standpoint no soldier could speak definitely. You had to do with the psychology of peoples. Behind the armies in the field was the nerves of the nations they represented. This tremendous struggle was a test of racial quality. The workmen and workwomen were engaged in it. Every muscle in the vast body was being strained. 'Supposing that you can only drive the enemy before you yard by yard, month by month, may you not be destroying his civilian confidence, breaking his political will, and in that case the decision is a military decision. You have conquered his resistance.'"

When people asked about the destruction of the German defensive in the field and hinted that it could not be destroyed, they forgot the difference between 1914 and 1917. Three years ago we had our backs to them and were retreating, French and British together, close to Paris, with a few guns and many casualties. To-day we were away to the north, facing north. We were millions where before we had been thousands. We had driven the enemy before us. We had taken positions which he regarded as matters of life and death, and our guns were hammering him now as he had never been hammered before.

It was too early to say that the defensive in modern warfare was impregnable. Let us wait a few weeks. Someone had got to give way in this conflict. If the nations with the Allies were steadfast, if the civilian heart was sound, submission must come sooner or later from the Central Powers. Quality and character were going to win this war.

Adverting then to the entry of America into the war, Sir William Robertson said the Germans affected to feel contempt for the Americans and their participation in the war, but this was due to the urgent anxiety of the Higher Command that the will of their own people should not break in this struggle of national tenacity. When a nation like the American of a hundred million people—inventive, resourceful, courageous—ranged itself on the side of the democratic Powers which were absolutely determined to go on hammering autocratic militarism until the world was safe for democracy, the end was certain. America, moreover, should hasten the end. That was the crowning mercy of her appearance on the battlefield. She had begun splendidly. She was solemnly earnest, and when she struck her hardest it would be with the supreme object of saving the world for democracy and Europe from further death.

"You are confident of the end?" asked the correspondent.

"Who could doubt it and live?" the General replied. But once more he affirmed that it was the fibre, grit, and nerve of civilian people that would decide not only this war but the future of the world. The Germans had

## G. B. S. ON WAR CONFERENCES.

The Losers Will Have to Pay.

At the Summer School of the Fabian Society at Godalming last month, Mr. G. Bernard Shaw spoke on the war and the proposed conference at Stockholm. He said that the Russians were asking for a sort of conference on the human race, and continued:

"I am very doubtful about going to Stockholm. I don't quite see what we are going there for. War is a thing which does not enter the Socialist scheme of society. When the Kaiser drew the sword he immediately staked every acre of territory and every penny he had got, and when we went in on the other side we did the same, and whoever loses will have to pay. The notion that any number of persons like Socialists or pacifists or anybody else can come in and say that their feelings must be considered is to me almost inconceivably silly. Who is going to listen to them?"

You may take it from me that if the Germans beat us in this war they will skin us alive, and if we beat the Germans we shall skin them alive, and we cannot help doing it. No amount of agitation of Socialists, pacifists, or anyone else will prevent us taking the fullest measure of our victory. If we are not going to do so, what are we fighting for? All you can honestly say if you go to Stockholm is that if Germany wins she will get the last ounce out of us, and that if we win we shall do the same. But it is worth while going to Stockholm just to say that?

I want to have war thoroughly tried out on this occasion. If both sides do their utmost to win and it turns out that neither of them can win except at a price which is suicidal, then we may come to the point at which the war may end by both sides saying, "We are very sorry, it is all up with war."

## No Infected Rats Caught.

The return of rats caught during the week ending September 17 shows that there were no less than 1,940 killed, none of which was found to be infected. During the subsequent week, there were 1,984 rats caught, and again none was found to be infected.

## K.C.C. "At Home."

The Kowloon Cricket Club will be "At Home" on Saturday, 22nd instant, from 4 to 6.30 p.m., when the prizes won in the recent tennis tournament will be presented by Mrs. F. H. Wolff. The entertainment for the afternoon will include music, tennis and tea.

## Fears of Hostile Air Raids

The stained-glass windows of York Minster are to be removed as a precaution in view of hostile air raids. The Dean of York, preaching in the Minster, said that one by one glorious Minster windows, not only the pride of the City of York, but the unique possession of the English Church, were being taken down because the enemy sought destruction with engines of war unknown in days of old and with a ruthlessness unequalled in the most savage times.

discipline in their blood. All those millions had been forged into a sword for a king, but there was a still more formidable discipline—the self-imposed discipline of free people. What could be more magnificent than the spectacle which America presented to mankind—a vast, free democracy imposing upon itself the restraints and rigours of discipline? This meant at this moment as much to the spirit of this struggle as later its effects would mean to the final grip.

Sir William Robertson said his message to America, if he might send one, was: "Gentlemen of the United States, put your backs into it."

## RUSSIAN UNREST.

The Root of the Difficulty.

Mr. Julius West, who recently returned from Russia, contributes the following article to the *Daily Chronicle*. He was the delegate representing the Fabian Society at the Socialist Conference. He speaks Russian, and is an expert on Russian affairs.

On returning from a short journey to Russia the first thing which strikes one about Russian opinion is its tendency to attribute the disorders on the other side to political causes. The British public is apparently under the impression that the trouble is mainly due to party disputes, with a certain amount of German propaganda thrown in. There is no doubt that these are very important factors in the situation, but by themselves they can hardly be held accountable for the increasing disorganisation of affairs in general. The root of Russia's present difficulties is economic and financial, and not political. So far as there is a political difficulty—and I do not for a moment deny that it exists and is serious—it is to a very large extent merely the reaction of the prevalent economic conditions.

The outward and visible sign of the troublesomeness of the situation, is paper. Metal currency has ceased to exist. If you ask people where it has got to they shrug their shoulders and talk about hoarding. Litterate peasants, it appears, dislike paper money, and have collected all the coin in circulation. During the last three years the Romanoff Governments attempted to get out of their financial difficulties by printing vast quantities of paper money. This had the result of driving coins out of circulation and depreciating the rouble. In a country with an advanced banking-system the effects would not have been so serious, but in Russia, where banks are mistrusted, the unrestricted issue of paper money provided an exceptionally easy descent towards national bankruptcy.

With a banking system such as exists in Russia there is no limit to the quantity of paper money which the country can absorb, and consequently to the liabilities which the Government can incur in issuing it. The smaller coins—30, 20, 15 and 10 copecks, and down to one copeck—have been replaced by a special issue of postage stamps, printed on specially thick paper. The one copeck note (now worth about the tenth of a penny) may be regarded as a pathetic symbol of Russia's difficulties.

The Wages Problem. This, however, is only one side of the difficulty. There is also the wages problem to be considered. The Russian town workman was until quite recently in receipt of extraordinarily low wages, and accustomed to a terribly low standard of life. His wages, in English terms, often came to no more than a pound or two a month. He and his family lived on black bread and weak tea, and shared a room or a cellar with perhaps several other families. In the circumstances it is not surprising that he was seldom a particularly efficient workman. He was slow, and his employer generally called him lazy. Wages had been rising slowly ever since 1905, the year of big strikes, and they had been increasing fairly rapidly between the outbreak of war and the Revolution. But even so they were appallingly insufficient, especially in view of the extraordinary rise of prices during the latter period.

Consequently, when the Revolution came, the workmen felt they were justified in asking for an increase of wages which sometimes came to as much as 200 or 400 per cent. And yet, in the circumstances of the case, the Minister of Labour, M. Skobolev, assured me that such demands could not always be regarded as unjustifiable. Immediately after the Revolution these demands for higher wages took place at virtually every factory. But it was found impossible to settle matters immediately on a satisfactory basis, as prices, after a temporary decline, started once more on the

upward path. So that a succession of demands for higher wages took place, and in good many cases the workmen felt that the food speculators were getting the best of them and that the only way of meeting them was to insist on the demands of wages out of all proportion to those which they had been receiving. Cases have been heard of when the workmen demanded as much as 800 per cent. over pre-Revolution rates.

This demand for higher wages naturally has not been accompanied by smoothness throughout. There have been innumerable strikes, although they have seldom lasted more than a few days. The dangerous element in the new movement has been the tendency towards syndicalism. Workmen have attempted to take control of factories and to dispense entirely with the so-called "bourgeois" management. In certain cases the workmen have very soon discovered that they could not carry on without their technical staff, which found itself reinstalled after a very few days.

Decrease of Production. The net result of this agitation has been an enormous decrease of production. It must be remembered that not only have the workmen been insisting on higher wages but they have also been demanding (and they have obtained) a greatly reduced working day. Moreover, employees of a great many large factories have refused to go on working unless the management complied with certain almost peal conditions. For instance, men elected by their fellow employees to serve on local councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates must continue to receive their wages, and time lost through disputes has also to be paid for.

In the circumstances it is not surprising to find innumerable undertakings shut down altogether. Factories engaged in the production of munitions have in most cases been able to secure help from the Government, but those not directly engaged on war work have been having a very bad time.

There are, of course, no reliable statistics available as to the extent of the fall in production. A few fortunate factories in Petrograd and Moscow have been able to report that they have not suffered to the extent of more than 20 per cent., but the majority, perhaps, place the figure at something like 50, and one hears occasionally of places where only 20 per cent. of the pre-Revolution output is maintained. I have heard of one unfortunate establishment, engaged on Government work, employing many thousands of men and women, which turned out during the three months following the Revolution only 7½ per cent. of its output for the previous six months.

Add to these facts the very important consideration that transport is becoming more and more difficult, that the number of locomotives needing repair is something in five figures, while the number of locomotives actually undergoing repair is comparatively microscopic, and it must be realised that the economic situation is perhaps even more menacing than the military. A great many things which we had been in the habit of regarding as necessities of life have virtually gone out of manufacture. In Petrograd and Moscow, boots, shoes and clothing cannot be obtained except at fantastic prices. In order to check profiteering, any person requiring garments has to appear before a local committee and convince them of his needs, and if successful he will obtain a certificate authorising him to make his purchases. This is a remarkable, yet eloquent, testimony to the economic disorganisation of Russia. Compared with it the political situation seems almost trivial in its incoherence.

## Another Snake Captured.

An Indian constable living on Lama Island, early this morning saw a snake swallowing one of his goats. The man shot the reptile, which was brought to Hongkong and attracted a large crowd in the Police Station compound. It measures something over ten feet, and is a beautiful specimen.

## GERMANY HANGING ON.

Opinion of General Maurice.

London, July 28.—America's entrance into the war is the most important development of the third year of the great conflict, in the opinion of Major General Frederick R. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British War Office, as expressed in an interview in which he reviewed the main events of the third year and summed up the present situation. "To-day," Major General Maurice said, "Germany, whose whole military gospel was to prosecute a vigorous offensive, is reduced to a pitiful state of military helplessness in which she is barely able to hang on in the hope that her submarines will force the people of the Entente Powers to demand peace at a time when Germany has the big pawn with which to make a bargain."

General Maurice continued: "Speaking from the military point of view, the greatest event of the third year of the war is the fact that the American people joined us. Up to the present France and Russia always have been able to say to their people that the English power had not yet been developed to the fullest extent and that when England's full weight was in the field the pressure on the French and Russians would be somewhat lessened. That still is true, but only to a limited extent. Even England is getting near the point where she must say that she cannot extend her work much further in France. Meanwhile, the strain in the continental countries is becoming greater and greater, and the French are in real need of more and more support."

Of course, the same is true, and probably in far greater measure, in enemy quarters. But the whole lesson of the three years of warfare is to emphasise the military maxim that the man with the last reserves is going to win, and we still have got the power of the United States to draw upon. The United States is to-day the general reserve of the Entente. With that reserve intact we may look the fourth year in the face with entire confidence.

Germany has made the same mistake with regard to the United States as three years ago she made with regard to England. She argued, "We do not believe England will come in, but if she does come in she is not a military nation and cannot become a military power soon enough to play any part in this war." We proved that theory wrong, as you will prove her theories regarding the United States wrong.

What was it that led Germany into war with the United States? She found she could not win on land. It was necessary to try U-boat warfare. "This," said the German theorists, "will defeat England and bring the reign of the Entente to an end. We do not believe the United States will come in, but if she does, she is an unarmy nation, has no army, cannot create one in many months, perhaps years, certainly cannot become a military factor soon enough to play any part in this war."

That reasoning sounds unbelievable to us, but a drowning man clutches at a straw. We believe the German theorists will be proved wrong in their estimates of the United States as they were in their estimates of England.

You asked me what in the outlook at the opening of the fourth year of the war. First, let me give you in epitome the history of the first three years as I understand it.

The first year, broadly speaking, was an attempt by Germany to put into effect elaborate plans which her military strategists had been preparing over the space of many long years. The first phase was a concentrated attack on France and Belgium during a certain allotted period of time, in which the Germans estimated it would be impossible for Russia to disturb them in the East.

The attack on France was checked, first on the Marne, later on the Yser and at Ypres, although France and Belgium suffered severely in the process.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending September 15, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for 37 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$13,818	\$499,575
Last Year: ...	16,525	541,239
Increase: ...		
Decrease: ...	2,707	41,664

The Colony's Death Rate. The death rate in the Colony for the week ending September 2 was 24.2 per thousand per annum, as against a return of 28.5 for the corresponding week of last year.

Germany then, according to her plan, took the defensive on the western front and turned her offensive effort eastward in an effort to knock out Russia. Here again she failed, although her attack enormously weakened Russia's offensive power.

In the autumn of 1915 Germany definitely abandoned her old pre-war strategic scheme and started in on a new plan developed since the war began, namely, an effort to rebuild Mittel-Europa, as the great block composed of four so-called Central Powers which would command the road to the East. The autumn campaign of 1915 consisted, in essence of the furtherance of this scheme by conquering Serbia, bringing in Bulgaria and halting our Dardanelles effort by rushing munitions, supplies and soldiers to the assistance of the Turks.

By the winter of 1915 Germany had gone a long way toward realisation of her own ambition, and this point represents to my mind the grand climacteric of Germany's offensive power. All this time Great Britain had been building up armies, and with the beginning of 1915 we, for the first time, had a real army in the field.

With the spring of 1916 Germany had come to realise that the conquest of Russia was impossible, Russia was too massive to kill or crush. So the German staff again turned on France and the Verdun attack was the result.

With the defeat of Germany at Verdun came a turning of the tide of which further manifestation was seen in a successful British offensive. Previous British military efforts had been, comparatively speaking, minor operations, or operations undertaken in support of the French. At the Somme we started our new work, and really great, important work it was, although a great deal of the contemporary effect of the Verdun defeat and of the Somme victory was neutralised by Germany's push into Rumania. The Rumanian push, however, viewed in true historical perspective was merely a flash in the pan. The German military power already was on the decline and her offensive strength was nothing like what it had been the year before.

The end of 1916 found the situation between the two great groups of contestants about equally balanced, but with the scales leaning slightly in favor of the Entente.

The year 1917 has presented a still rosier picture. During the whole third year of the war Germany and her allies have attempted nothing on land. They everywhere have been on the defensive. The Turks lost Bagdad and the Sinai Peninsula. On the Austrian front the Italians got in powerful blows. In the West the British and French struck repeatedly and the Germans have been powerless to answer back.

Germany is hardly able to hang on, and her only hope is that she may find some way of similarly wearing us down and forcing us out of the war before we get up momentum to drive her back.

At present Germany is banking on the U-boat. She hopes against hope that the Entente Powers to the same state of want, privation and suffering which she has been enduring for months and years past. She hopes to make the Entente peoples cry enough and start peace parleys while she still has got the big pawn with which to bargain at a peace conference.



## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

**Provisioning American Ships.**  
To assist the Allies in conserving foodstuffs and other necessities, Mr. Redfield, at the request of Mr. Daniels, early in August issued the following important announcement to owners of American merchant vessels engaged in over-seas trade:—  
"Owing to the present shortage of provisions, supplies, and stores a road, all merchant vessels sailing from United States ports for a round trip to any of the belligerent countries should provide themselves so far as practicable with all necessary stores, provisions, and fuel for the round trip."

August Rubber Output.

Alma	31,000
Anglo Dutch (Java)	38,000
Anglo-Java	66,500
Ayer Tawah	28,313
Batu Alam	16,528
Bukit Toh Alam	17,432
Batu	13,356
Chemor United	18,233
Chempedak	9,384
Cheng	14,885
Consolidated	45,371
Domination	42,408
Gula Kelumpang	101,305
Shipped to London	101,800 lb.
Cocoon...	410,000 units
Rainfall	8 inches
Java Consolidated	45,000
Samung	19,101
Kapala	8,211
Kapayang	13,687
Karan	11,350
Kota Bharu	38,645
Krook Jawa	20,000
Langkat	75,593
Padang	31,000
Pengkalan	11,684
Permatas (for July)	4,230
Rapah	11,000
Samaga	18,240
Ses Kee	8,805
Semambu	14,629
Semawang	20,270
Shanghai Kelantan	14,000
Shanghai Kelang	11,449
Shanghai Malay	20,320
Shanghai-Palang	15,243
Shanghai-Sembau	10,784
Shanghai-Sematra	57,847
Songala	7,181
Songel Daru	10,204
Tanah Merah	32,500
T-bong	71,000
Ulabri	5,157
Ziangbe	37,000

**Holland's Fuel Supply.**  
Mr. Paul L. Edwards, Clerk to the U.S. Commercial Attaché at The Hague, writes:—Holland is already taking steps to prevent a recurrence next winter of the suffering occasioned by a lack of coal during the past winter. The Royal Coal Distribution Bureau, which was established several months ago to oversee the distribution of more important industries (those which require more than 240 tons of coal per year), is to be supplemented by the establishment in each commune of a fuel commission. These fuel commissions are to commence active work immediately under the respective burgomasters. Their first report will show the requirements of each commune as calculated from the census of small industrial plants (ranging under 240 tons per year) and dwellings. Distribution of fuel according to immediate necessities commenced on May 1. Hitherto the Royal Coal Distribution Bureau has concerned itself only with the distribution to large industries of coal, briquets, and mine coke. It will now supervise the distribution of all other kinds of fuel, including gas-works coke, turf, and turf briquets.

**French Coal Supplies.**  
The coal difficulty in France is still to the fore, as will be seen from the following extract from an article published in a leading Paris contemporary, and which also throws some light on the position of Britain with France in this all important matter. viz:—The designation of M. Luchaire as chief of French Coal Supplies has again brought up this still pressing matter. Public opinion is a little nervous because it does not feel sufficiently informed; the least incident appears to denote a situation full of peril, and the alternative optimistic and pessimistic declarations of responsible persons gives the flinching stroke of disconcerting it. Let us hope that M. Luchaire will bring into play his conceptions as a man of affairs, and that he will speak to us as he would to a meeting of shareholders. The war has convinced many Frenchmen of the

## GERMAN BRUTALITY AT LENS.

Public Funds and Town Records Seized.

Paris, Aug. 9.—Looking rather pale, thinner and greyer than of old, M. Baely, the well-known Labour deputy and Mayor of Lens, who has been repatriated from his captivity in Belgium, arrived in Paris this morning. "The Germans behaved in a scandalous manner," he said. "They were always threatening us. During two years we lived in cellars. The population, which was 12,000, managed to get enough to eat, thanks to American help and the precautions we took."

There was always a discussion between the Mayor and the German officers on the subject of the demands of the Kommandatur, who became more and more arrogant and insistent. Confronted by M. Baely's firmness, the officers threatened to shoot him, and finally deported him and others to the province of Namur, in Belgium.

They had only a very short warning of this step, which was taken on April 11 last. In snow and intense cold, the party had to walk ten miles to the station. Carriages were promised for the weak and infirm, but they were actually used to convey booty stolen from private houses.

The Germans seized nearly 24,000 tons of the public funds, amounting to £20,000. They kept also the town records. They attempted to find the coal mines, but did not succeed, but as early as 1915 they blew them up. Later they blew up the municipal buildings, the Bank of France and a church.

"The Germans destroyed property without the least military reason. Their pretext for blowing up the mines was that the inhabitants could communicate through the cuttings with the British Army outside. Towards the end of September last year, the Kommandatur ordered to furnish about half a pound of potatoes per head to the population, but demanded a deposit of £200 for the privilege. The money was handed over, but the inhabitants never saw the potatoes."

"One day," said the deputy, "the local commander, Major Klotz, complained vehemently to me that a German soldier had been wounded by a gunshot fired by an unknown inhabitant. As I knew that the soldier in question had been wounded by an English bullet, I protested, but it was of no avail. Klotz said to me, 'The town is fined £800. We shall regard the £200 paid for the potatoes as a payment on account.'"

"Klotz was thoroughly German. One day, when I recalled the existence of The Hague Convention in respect of some demand of his, he replied, 'The Hague Convention is for us and not for you.'"

"The Germans were particularly adept at 'lifting' railway lines, and for 15 miles behind their front only a single track exists."

M. Baely left over 200,000 lb. of flour and 90,000 lb. of rice and other provisions at the Town Hall, being unable to take anything with him for his exiled fellow townspeople, who, nevertheless, maintained their good spirits.

They passed the night at Douze, where they waited outside the railway station in the freezing cold until 8 o'clock, when they were crowded into filthy cattle trucks and dispatched to Havelange, in Belgium. The journey took 22 hours.

**Munificent War Gifts of India.**  
In honour of the King Emperor's birthday the Maharaja of Patiala has given a sum of £8,733 for a flight of motor-bombs for use in Mesopotamia, and Maharaja Bahadur Sir Ramaswar Singh of Darbhanga has given £13,333 (two lakhs of rupees) for the purchase of aeroplanes.

## THE U. S. ARMY.

What "Ian Hay" Thinks

The following article by Captain John Hay Beith ("Ian Hay"), a brother of Mr. B. D. F. Beith of Hongkong, is from the Philadelphia Public Ledger:—  
The American regular army is a small but efficient body of roughly a hundred thousand men, many of whom have recently been undergoing an uncomfortable but useful experience upon the Mexican border. This, the Federal army, is supplemented by the militia, or National Guard, of the various States. These bodies naturally vary in numbers and efficiency with the State.

For officers the country relies on various military colleges. The greatest of these—one of the most famous institutions of its kind in the world—is the United States Military Academy at West Point, on the Hudson. The course here is extremely thorough and most severe.

A West Point cadet seldom leaves the Academy throughout his whole curriculum of three or four years; he possesses no bedroom or private apartment of his own; his fare is of Spartan simplicity and alcohol is unknown. It would be interesting to hear the comments upon such a regime of our young gentlemen from Sandhurst and Woolwich, who are—or were—accustomed to mitigate the rigors of military training by periods of regular leave, supplemented by sundry week-ends in town. But such is the system at West Point, and certainly the system is justified by its results. The physique of the cadets is superb; their traditions are of the proud—the Academy was founded in 1802—and their efficiency as leaders and fighters is a matter of history.

But, as in our own case in 1914, the demand in America for officers, now exceeds the supply a hundred fold. This contingency was foreseen long ago by a body of patriotic and far-sighted men, conspicuous among whom stands that very distinguished American soldier, Major General Leonard Wood, a man who has occupied a place in American public life for many years curiously similar to that held by Lord Roberts. For years General Wood strove, by voice and pen, to arouse his countrymen to their plain duty of preparing for the possibility of a future war. He was publicly slighted for his pains. But he did not labour altogether in vain. It was chiefly owing to his efforts that a self-supporting and voluntary Training Camps Association—a sort of unofficial O. T. C.—was enabled to open a training camp at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain. Hither hundreds of young men of the requisite means and leisure repaired during the summer months to live the hard life of a "private soldier" (or "enlisted man," as they call him in America) and assimilate the elements of military training. "The Plattsburg idea" grew and prospered; other camps were formed upon the same model; and today, in justification of General Wood's courage and tenacity, his idea has been adopted by the American Government as the basis for a scheme of officer training. To-day there are great camps not only at Plattsburg, but at Fort Meade, near Washington; the President, at San Francisco, and in almost every State in the Union. These camps contain representatives of all grades of American life. The first to join, as usual, were the young men of means and leisure—the despised "idle rich"—all, that is, who had not enlisted in the regular army as privates. Later, as patriotism awoke or business interests were adjusted, other walks of life contributed their share—farmers, commercial men and members of various professions. It should be noted that commissions are not guaranteed to these cadets. All of them, some 40,000 are merely undergoing a rigorous probationary course. At the end of that time the most suitable and promising will be granted commissions and will form one of a highly trained body of officers, who have already received the popular designation of "The

First Ten Thousand." These in their turn will embark upon the task of training the recruits of the first draft, which will be called up on the selective principle in September. Such is America's scheme for officer training. It is obviously more effective and far less wasteful than the method adopted by us at the outbreak of the war.

As a matter of friendly interest, how does the American officer, of whom so little is known in this country, compare with our own familiar, happy-go-lucky, beloved subaltern? At the outset it should be noted that in America soldiering is essentially a serious and absorbing profession, but it is not a socially exalted profession, as in most of the countries of Europe. Families of birth and position do not contribute a son to the services as a matter of course, like ourselves; neither is a year or two in a crack regiment regarded as a fitting conclusion to the education of a young man in American society. The American soldier is a professional man pure and simple and he lives on his pay. His profession absorbs the whole of his time and frequently consigns him during the best years of his life to an arid existence in some outlying fort or depot. And—the American soldier must have a genuine affection for his calling. Too often in a country where wealth is almost the sole passport to social distinction the soldier, with his scant leisure and comparatively humble income, ranks lower in the eyes of the unthinking than a successful commercial traveller.

To a certain type of mind there is something not quite right about a man who deliberately practices the arts of war in time of peace; to another, there is something not quite normal, not quite economic, about a man in full possession of his money-making facilities who deliberately buries himself in a business which is incapable of yielding him more than a couple of hundred dollars a month. As for the ordinary Broadway loafer, he regards the "enlisted man" as one of the lowest members of creation. But the American officer reckons nothing of that. His profession is his own reward; a little close corporation, with its own ideals and traditions; a happy few, a band of brothers. And now he has come to his own. It is the old story of "Saviour of his country," when the guns begin to shoot.

And he is ready. He is intensely efficient. He is entirely free from that peculiarly British habit of mind which effects an indifference to close study and earnest application. Before the war a dispassionate critic would have said that he was a more capable officer than the Britisher; certainly he was better grounded. But experience has taught us to be wary these days of challenging the efficiency of any British officer, however flippant or efflow. This war is being won by second lieutenants. So neither type need fear comparison. Indeed, no comparison is necessary; for a country instinctively forges the weapons that will serve it best. It is sufficient to say here that the American regular officer cannot be bettered, from the point of view of bravery and competence; and he must incur additional respect as a man who has had the courage and breadth of vision to follow the calling of a soldier in a country where regular soldiering is—or was—popularly regarded as a superfluous and socially unenterprising profession.

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A Washington telegram states that the secret of making optical glass of the sort used in field glasses, rangefinders, and periscopes, a product for which the United States has hitherto been dependent on Germany, has been discovered by the Bureau of Standards after experiments lasting two and a half years.

**Germany's Treatment of Non-Combatants.**  
Six hundred inhabitants of Mons were taken to Douai recently where they were treated as prisoners of war and sent to work in the trenches. Throughout the district, Belgians, chiefly Flemings, are forced to work in the trenches in groups of 200. Many have been wounded and some killed by the Allied artillery fire.

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## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$320

North China n. 1.110

Unions s. \$780

Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$19

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. \$131

H.K. Fires b. \$290

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$81

Steamboats n. \$171

Indos (Def.) n. \$89

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Shells n. 107/6

Ferries s. \$29

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$92

Malabous s. \$29

MINING.

Kailans b. 40/-

Langkats n. 1.14

Raubas s. \$2.50

Tronohs n. 28/-

Urals n. 32/-

Oriental Cons. b. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &amp;C.

H.K. Wharves n. \$73

Kowloon Docks sa. \$112

Shai Docks n. 1.76

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$90

H.K. Hotels s. \$94

Land Invest n. \$88

H'phreys Est. n. \$6.90

K'loon Lands n. \$3.33

Shai Lands n. 1.74

West Points b. \$7.78

Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos s. 1.16

Kung Yiks n. 1.14

Shai Cottons b. 1.121

Yangtzepeos n. 1.495

Orientals n. 1.36

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$61

China Light &amp; P. n. \$4.50

Providents n. \$7.74

Dairy Farms n. \$7

Green Islands s. \$7

H.K. Electric n. \$4.48

H.K. Ice Co. n. \$1.149

Ropes n. \$261

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level n. \$3.30

Trams, Peak, old s. \$9

Trams, Peak, new n. cte. 90

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T/T East India 150 1/4

T/T San Francisco 77

T/T New York 77

T/T Java 183

T/T Marks 183

T/T France 447 1/4

T/T Demand, Paris 443

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C 3/4

4 m/s D/P 3/4 1/2

6 m/s L/C 3/4 3/8

30 d/s Sydney &amp; Melbourne 3/4 3/8

30 d/s San Francisco 78 1/4

4 m/s Marks 183

4 m/s France 462 1/4

6 m/s France 462 1/4

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